One of the interesting characters of New-York is Chauncey Kilmer. He is a waithy paper manufacturer, who lives on East Fifty-eventh-st. and has Chauncey Kilmer. a country place near Saratoga, in which vicinity his extensive mills are located. He is the owner of the American Hotel at Saratoga, and his extensive real estate in that resort of the fashlomble and afflicted. He is an investor in railroads and prominent by reason of large holdings at stockholders' meetings of the New-York Central and the St. Paul and Duluth roads. Mr. Kilmer is stout and rugged, with a broad face full of good nature and a full gray beard, but smooth upper lip. In his younger days he was bred to mechanics, and holds the theory that no boy was ever injured by hard work. He sometimes tells with pride how he built a paper mill near saratoga, at a cost of \$12,500, which competitors afterward duplicated and found it cost them \$46,000. The difference in his favor was because he superintended his own construction and performed most of the skilled labor construction and performed most of the stilled labor himself. Mr. Klimer is a firm believer it a protective tariff, "Any schoolboy in this land," he said the other day, "ought to be able to understand this question as easily as the most learned of statesmen. It is simply a question whether men want to work for a dollar a day, who are now getting three dollars a day. I can mrke paper just as cheaply as it can be made in Europe if I can have labor at the same price. That is the tariff in a nutshell."

Mr. Kilmer sold to John Morrissey the ground on said: "I was frequently asked why I did not meet the Indian cheangalests. When I replied animatively he asked me to walk down there with him, which I did. When he had indicated what he wanted I told him my price. He zaked if it was not a little high, and I replied that I expected a high price if I solt. He took a thousand-dollar bill out of his pocket, and in handing it to me asked me who my lawyer was, so that deeds might be drawn. This was the beginning of my knowledge of Morrissey. Within my knowledge no business man was ever fairer or straighter than he in business man was ever fairer or straighter than he in any transaction. I afterward saw considerable of him, and formed such an opinion of his character that when he was sent to Congress I felt certain that no man on the floor with him was his superfer in in-telligent and conscientious discharge of his duty. He was sersitive of his reputation as a gambier, and many times over has said to me that if he could wipe out all his recerd and reputation in that particular he would never touch a card again. 'I began this way, it's my reputation now, and I can't do anything else,' he would say."

Some of Chauncey M. Depew's friends have been saying to him that he talks too frankly and tells too many stories. In answer to one of these complaints, he said recently; "I can remember a conver-sation with Abraham Lincoln, who was the original story-teller of this century and country, in which he

said to me;

"Depon they say I talk too much and tell too many stories. They say it does not compact with the dignity of the Presidential office and that it detracts from my personal dignity. But, Depon, the common people—the common people—the common people—the plant talk and they understand what I mean when I tell them a story, and I don't believe I shall quit it, just because it isn't considered dignified."

Murat Halstead, of "The Cincinnati Commercial Gasette," was asked the other day what novelty he discovered in his European travels last year, which impressed him nost forelily. "It was the jugs in Irefand," said he, "which will never stand on end, and must therefore be emptied or corked."

Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut, relates a story of General Grast which illustrates the democracy of his nature and its strong and lasting memory. It has been said that he never forgot a name or face. Mr. Fessenden, who is now a leading Republican and one of the most successful lawyers of his State, was a pri- vices in that capacity. He is refusing to fulfil his with his compations in arms, when he got a brief furtough and went wer to Washington, just as his uncle. ex-Senator Willian Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, who was Secretary of the Treasury, was starting with a party for the headquarten of the army, on board the steamer Northerner. The joung private was asked to go with them, and accepted the invitation. At headquarters a big dinner was given to the army officers on board the Northerner. Sineon Draper, who was then Collector of New-York, provided the feast. The young soldier was introduced by his uvile to General Grant and the others, and then sent off with the midshipmen, when presently here came to him a message that General Grant would like Private Fessenden to join the party at dinner. Going to the dining room, he was placed in a seat nxt to General Grant, where, as he says, he ate enough for a giant, and listened with all his cars. It wasseight years later that Mr. Fessenden, enlarged in proportions, fully developed and considerably changed in superarrance, was in Washington on private business. As he walked down Pennsylvania ave, toward the White House, General Grant came out for a walk, will a little switch cane in his hand. Mr. Fessenden lifed his hat in saluration, and said: "Good morning Mr. President." He had no expectation of a recognitud beyond a return of the courtesy, but, to his astonisment, the General crossed over the pavement, extered his hand and said: "Why, how are you, Mr. Fesenden"! lector of New-York, provided the feast. The young

Not a few persons have lately loosel over the election tables of 1884 to see how strongPresident Cleveland is in the North. He did not resive a majority of the votes cast in any Northern Site. In those h gave him their lectoral vote. he had only a plurality.

run is by far the longest that has been attained in Net York for several seasons, and is the more remarkable ! that it was made with a play by American authors, inter-preted by a company then first brought together, and in changes had been made and the length considerably re-duced. For the first four or five weeks the business was light. Then it took a sudden spurt upward and has remained almost continuously at top figures ever since. Once firmly established in the public favor the fluctuations in the receipts have been extremely small. During all that long run, not one member of the company has been pre-vented from playing by illness. Miss Cayvan has ap-peared at every performance. Indeed, the only changes that have been made were when I lent Mr. Miller for one week to Manager Hill, when he was replaced by Mr. Faversham, and the night of the Wallack testimonial when Mr. Kelcey's part was played by Mr. Miller. The present company will remain with me next season with the exception of Mr. Milier, in whose stead I have engaged Frank Carlyle. There will also be two additions to the company in Miss May Rebson and T. C. Valentine, a low comedian I engaged while in London. He is in the cast of 'Sweet Lavender' and will be of use in giving us all the business

"I have not determined with what I shall reopen the "I have not determined with what I shall reopen the regular winter season next November, but very possibly I may give 'Featherbrain' for about a month. All the scenery for it has been ready a long time. I am confident that I could revive 'The Wife' with the certainty of doing well, but the necessity of getting together a repertoire for next summer will prevent. The long summer travelling season is getting to be a very important feature in a manager's calculations. It not only gives the manager a considerable profit with small risk or trouble, but it keeps the company together and enables them to

but it keeps the company together and enables them to earn salaries for nearly eleven months in the year.

"The Lyceum will be closed till early in August and I would not let it even if I had the opportunity. It does not need anything but a thorough cleaning. The new exhaust ventilating machinery has proved very satisfactory and has been of especial value in the dressing rooms. My preliminary season will introduce Mr. Sothern in the new play written for him by Belasco and De Mille, which is almost convision and the proving of the Hillehest Bidder." st completed, and in a revival of the 'Highest Bidder.'

PLANS OF ACTORS AND MANAGERS.

Bolessy Kiralty, who is now in Paris, has purchased and had copyrighted in Washington the London Albamand had copyrighted in Washington the London Atlanta-bre ballet called The Four Seasons, contrived by M. Housen, bellet master of the Grand Opera House, Paris, and will present it at Niblo's in August as part of the speciacle of "Mathias Sandorf." the details of which Mr. spectacle of "Mathias Sandorf," the details of which Mr. Riralfy has gone to Paris to arrange with Jules Verno and William Busnach, the authors. He is expected to return early in the month of July with now scenery and mes purchased abroad.

The opening performance of Imre Kiralfy's open-air spectacle, which was announced for Wednesday evening, has been postponed till Monday evening, June 25. The big storm of Friday night made sad havoe of some of the elegant seenery that had been placed in position, although it was braced with massive timber and the strongest wire. Mr. Káralfy feels confident now that by June 25 every-thing will be in complete readiness. The chorus, ballet girls and the others of the two thousand performers are boroughly drilled, and everything but which is all oil-painted and of astonishing altitude and realism, is in readiness. Biondin's first performance will be given next Saturday afternoon, as previously an-

BITS OF TALK ON THELY TOPICS. CANDIDATES THEY PREFER.

ARGUMENTS FOR VARIOUS FAVORITES. JOSEPH NIMMO, JR., ON McKINLEY AND PRO-

TECTION-THE REYNOTE OF THE CAMPAIGN. To the Editor of The Iribune. opportunity and a great danger. The protection of American industries has from the time of the organization of the party been a natural expression of its spirit and tendencies. So when the President upon the assembling of the present Congress placed himself and his party squarely upon the platform of free trade, and this was followed by the Mills bill, which gave to that line of National policy a concrete and organized expression, the Republicans in Congress were called upon squarely to meet the issue presented. This they have done. The lines of battle have been clearly drawn, and during the last four months the exact nature of the campaign of 1888 has been wrough out in the House of Representatives. This constitutes our opportunity.

But just here the danger appears. There is an inexorable logic in the situation which we must not attempt to divert nor to shut off from sight. The better party has a candidate who perfect. exorable logic in the situation when a statement to divert nor to shut off from sight. The Democratic party has a candidate who perfectly represents, in his utterance and acknowleged leadership, the exact lines upon which this battle is to be fought out on the one side. If in the excitement attending the proceedings of a great convention, the Republicans party shall fall to meet this candidacy by one as distinctively representative of the exact issues of the prosent hout, we shall run the risk of compromising the proceedings of Protection, and thus endanger our read trained for the proceedings of the Second Congregational Sunday-school of Waterbury. Cont. Sick Children's Ald Society of the Brick Church, N. Y. Contributions from "Life" Contributions from "Life" Little boys in the Washington Heights Preshyer and Church Sunday-school Charles E. Fay, Levi Curtis, Raymond Jeliffe, Freddie Goodrich, Charle Hebbard, Payson Treat, Water Morris and Frankie Moon P. H. Western with the proceedings of the Second Congregational Sunday-school of Waterbury. Cont. which that noted character erected the well-known club-house at Saratoga. In talking about Morrissey, he party shall fall to meet this candidacy by one as dissaid: "I was frequently asked way I and how he sent up his card to me. When I west down he asked great principle of Protection, and thus endanger our F. would sell part of the lot I owned, which is now opportunity. The fitness of a candidate in this regard w. M. is above every question of expediency touching favor to so-called "doubtful States." It will not do to nominate any men who, from lack of opportunity or from failure of distinct utterance along the whole line of present debate, does not come up to this requirement.

We have men, however, who do fully meet this inexorable requirement of the occasion, men who have stood in the arena of National debate and around whom the contest is centred. I refer to the House of Representatives, and to that body of selected men, the Committee of Ways and Means, set apart by the Representatives of the people of this country to direct their National policy. The Republican party is repre-sented upon that committee by five able and patriotic men, among whom William McKinley, Jr., of Ohlo, has stood during the last six years, conspicuous for his ability and for his unswerving devotion to the principle of protection. During the last four months he has been the most conspicuous representative and defender of the issues which confront us to-day. He has served four years as a soldier in the defence of to the Tribune Fresh-Air Fund by the G. P. C., a club his country, he has been five times in succession connected with Friends' Seminary, corner of Ruther-elected to Congress from one district, he is only forty-ford place and Sixteenth-st. This club, consisting of bis country, he has been five times in succession elected to Congress from one district, he is only forty-five years old and in the vigor of manbood, he is a man of unblemished reputation, a man of the people, and I believe I mistake not in saying that he is unsistakably and earnessly the choice of his Republican associates in Congress for the Presidency. I believe, therefore, that the Chicago Convention can do no wiser nor better thing than to place him in monimalion for that office.

Washington, D. C., June 15, 1888.

ONE VIEW OF MR. BLAINE'S DUTY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The regret of the Republican party at Mr. Blaine's apparent determination not to lead its hosts in the coming campaign is both deep and strong and in my case, and I doubt not in that of many others, it is deeply tinged with indignation of the stand taken by him. I hold, Mr. Editor, that every man has public duties, primarily to his country and next to his party, and I think that Mr. Blaine has no moral right to refuse to be a candidate if his party demands his servate soldier in 1864-65. He was before Peterslurg part of an unwritten contract-he is subordinating the welfare of his party, yes, of his country, to his personal unwillingness to undergo the labor of the campaign. We, the Republican party, have given Mr. Blaine all that we could—all that in his political life the Misses Lockwood, at Mount Vernon, that if any of the has demanded; service, unquestioning and unfilmed the pupils speak to each other, or violate any of the in '84, when many of us thought that another candi-date would be stronger, and we took our gruel of defeat like men. Now, when "the skies above are less than \$3, which it was voted to give to The by Mr. Cleveland's misapprehension of the feeling on the tariff question, when the country is with us, when the amount is of the tariff question, when the country is with us, when the message of the temperature of the children under the care of "The Tribune" may foremost advocate of protection, when the presents of the children under the care of "The Tribune" may of the children under the care of "The Tribune" may foremost advocate of protection, when the personal issues which clogged as last year are so much burnt powder, Mr. Biance-shirks: What business has he, what right has he to shirk! How can he refuse to respond to the call of the party which has honored him? Why shall he not render service for service, and sacrifice his inclinations and if need be his comfort for the welfare of the party which made him and for the good of the nation? I am of opinion, Mr. Editor, that he should be nominated unanimously at the convention, and that the party should demand of him, as a right, and not as a faver, that he be our candidate, and, as he surely can, lead us to victory. And I heartily hope that The Tribune that old stand-by of the best Republicanism, will use its power to get us the leader we want. Yours very truly.

No. 322 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1885.

No. 322 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1888.

A CHICAGO MAN FOR DEPEW. The chunky figure of ex-Senator Georg R. Spencer, of Alabama, has been seen about the conjutors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel recently, but he has one out to present the name and insist upon the nomination of garden and trees were bright in the evening with Chi-Gresham, I am glad to believe that New-York will present the name and insist upon the nomination of Chicago with the politicians to help ominate a Presidential candidate. He has extensive acquaintance with Southern delegates and wide inflence with flow. His findination at the present the is for General Alger, although he was for Mr. Bline until the Paris letter was written. Mr. Spence was a Nebraska man. When he sat in the Senate, obraska was represented in that body by Schators Thier and Tipton. The three men had been associated tgether in the army. Thayer was colonel, Tipton chiplain and Spencer sutler of the 1st Nebraska Regimer.

THE LYCEUM PLANS.

Gresham, I am glad to believe that New-York will present the name and insist upon the nomination of Chauncey M. Depew for President of the United States. I think I know the sentiments of the people of History well, and I assure you that the best men set lanterns, and in a preity tent pretter young misses were the Rebeccas at the well of lemonade. States. I think I know the sentiments of the people of History well, and I assure you that the best he spacious house, the festioned flags, the the spacious house, the festioned flags, the choice flowers, the bower of roses, the tempting tables of useful and ernamental articles provided. The garden and trees were bright in the evening with ChiChauncey M. Depew for President of the United States. I think I know the sentiments of the people of the people of the people of the people and the present the heat of the ticket. He has been long known as an able men who commanded the confidence with the best in the best three and the present the people of all who knew him, but his 22d of February speech was colonel, Tipton chiplain and Spencer sutler of the 1st Nebraska Regimer.

THE LYCEUM PLANS.

Gresham, I am glad to believe that New-York will present the nomination of the United States. I think I know the sentiments of the United States. I think I know the sentiments of the people of the Rebeccas at the well of lemonade. Ins that speech has gone he is recognized as the man for SOME NEW ACTORS ENGAGED.

With the 239th performance of "The Wife" the sessal our people, but Depew stands next. Put Depew at the Lyceum Theatre came to a close Saturday night. Tis and nothing can withstand the enthusiasm of the party that freed the slave, that saved the country first, and then preserved its honor by providing for the redemption of its pledges, the party that followed a theaves which had not previously been the seene of any the redemption of its piedges, the party that followed such exceptionally great success. "The season," said Man. Lincoln and Grant and Gardeld to victory. If it ager Frohman, "really began with 'The Highest Bidder,' be charged against him that he is president of four which was presented on May I of last year and continued till July. 'The Wife' began light, a fact due perhaps to its not being at the start in a good shape as after several transfer for their rights, his constant care for their inhose very roads and it will tell of his never-falling agard for their rights, his constant care for their theests and their comfort. The humblest employe, if he have complaint to make, finds ready audience air prompt redress. Under his management the employes of the roads he governs enloy privileges anciemmforts unknown to the employes of any other roads he the world. There is nothing to fear on that score, Let the Issue he made and the facts appear, and kne will sustain him more proudly than the laboring ten of the West. Very fully yours, J. BLACKBURN JONES.

Ne-York, June 16, 1888.

men from secring employment at fair wages, but stopping factores already running and throwing mer out of work, orreducing their wages to the low stand-

into by those persons who are sceptical about the salutary elects of protection. Why, the competition

This gives the workmen just so much more money, and when they have money to spend the country is bound to be prosperous. THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

THE TRIBUNE PRESH-AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. . TECTION—THE REYNOTE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of The Pribune.

Sir: The Republican party is confronted by a great opportunity and a great danger. The protection of American industries has from the time of the organ-€9,850 21

direction on Children's Day by the Friends' Sab-bath school of Chappaqua, N. Y.

H. "Men Without L. Wiggins Uter, Eddle, Eleanor and Josie Greaclen . • nry Keteltas.

B. M.
C. Fahnestock and New-York Lilies of the Field,

Scranton and New York Lilies of the Field, fourth annual contribution

F. A. I. Children's parier sale, held at the home of Nainetta M. Stevens, assisted by her young friends, Cora P. Mallery, Edith Tuttle, Mamy Lowell, Jessie Stevens, Mabel Ray and others, for Brooklyn children

Fair held by the Children's Tricycle Club of Maple-ave., East Orange, N. J. Proceeds of a fair held by the Primary Department of the Jackson Seminary, No. 2,025 5th-ave.

Fair and festival given by the pupils of Miss Alice K. Parsons's private school and kindergarien, Pacificst, and New York ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE WORK OF PIFTEEN GIRLS.

Sir: Please find inclosed a check for \$43, presented en girls, was organized on April 30, 1888, the object being to raise money for charity. By means of some tableaux given on the 6th inst., we have been enabled to send the above sum, the first proceeds of our work, to the Frush-Air Fund. Yours sincerely, ALICE A. SCHERMERHORN, Treasurer. No. 70 St. Mark's place, New-York, June 9, 1853.

A LAWN FAIR BRINGS IN \$32 16.

To the Editor of the Trioune: Sir: The Children's Tricycle Club, of Maple-ave East Orange, held a fair on June 9 on Mr. Charles Jay Taylor's lawn for the benefit of the Tribune Fresh-Air Fund. Fancy articles, for the most part made by the children, and refreshments were sold. trimmed aprons, and were Brittany caps. The members, all under twelve years of age, are Lottle Levison, Edna Booth, Addle Taylor, Etta Hedden, Lillie Hedden, Virgie Taylor, Helen Douglass, Milly Levison. The amount raised was \$52 10, which is herewith sent year.

East Orange, N. J., June 11, 1888.

FINES FOR THE FRESH-AIR FUND. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is one of the rules of the private school of ing adherence, and votes, and we went up to the polls other rules of discipline, that he or she shall be fine! clearer," when the enemy are delivered into our hand Tribune Fresh-Air Fund, but, as the amount looked

og ladies and children were heart and soul in the Sir: I am, as you know, a Chicago man, and al- good work, and the guests were only too glad to ex- Columbia and by teachers of preparatory schools

WAS IT LIGHTNING OR AN INCENDIARY!

The house of Christopher Meyer, of New-York, which overlooks the river opposite New-Brunswick, vas mysteriously set on fire Saturday night and was urned to the ground. The loss is \$25,000, with a asurance of less than \$1,000. Two theories are advanced as to the origin of the fire, one that the souse was struck by lightning last night and set on fire, and that the fire smouldered several hours before breaking out, and the other that the fire was started breaking out, and the other that the life was started by an incendiary, who was a former employe at Mr. Meyer's rubber works in New-Brunswick. The owner himself is confined to his home, at No. 615 Fifth-ave., with a serious sickness that may prove

ANOTHER EXPLOSIVE.

all prompt redees. Under his management the employes of the roush is drowens enjoy privileges and comforts unknown to the employes of any other roush the world. There is nothing to fear on that seen. Let the issue be made and the facts appear, and kne will sustain him more proudly than the laboring ten of the West. Very tenly yours, J. BLACKBURN JONES.

Ne. York, June 16, 1883.

THEY STILL WANT BLAINE.

To the Editor of The Tribune
Sir:The J. S. Robinson Club at their meeting last evening unanimously agreed that while we admire Shorman yet Elaine is our choice. Nominate him and victory will be certain. Very respectfully, and victory will be certain. Very respectfully.

Durkin, Ohio, June 13, 1883.

HOW ALOW TARIFF KILLS LABOR
NEW LNOLIUM WORKS THAT MAY NEVER OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

An interesting point of the tariff question was called to the alenton of a Tribune reporter yesterday, in the case othe Nairu Linoleum Company, a Scotch firm that has bith large works near Kearny, N. J., for the manufactur of linoleums. The works, however, have not yet beep put into operation and never will be by the present wners should the tariff be taken off this manufacture teir goods there with cheap labor, thus not only preventing a large number of American works men from secring employment at fair wages, but stopping factores already running and throwing men the case of the state of the material was placed on a strong in the case of the material was placed on a strong from rail and ignited. It reduced the rail into fragments are the material was placed on a strong in the challenge of the material was placed on a from rail and igni

THE VALUE OF CYPRESS.

stopping factores already running and throwing menout of work, orreducing their wages to the low standard of Great Bitain.

Another case is that of Louis Dejonge & Co., the large paper manfacturers of Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st. They have largeworks on Staten Island which will be abanduned shoulf the tariff be removed from the class of goods they make, and the foreign capital they have invested to the benefit of American workmen will be withdrawn. E. O. Murdock, of the firm of E. O. Murdock, of the firm of E. O. Murdock, of the firm of E. O. Murdock Co., large dealers in paints, oils and chemicals at N. 104 John-st., said yesterday:

"It is the business men and those interested in the commercial industries of the country that advocate free trade it is the theorists who have nothing at stake and do notunderstand the practical workings of the raiff. Thetalk about the tariff fostering combines' and trutts a simply nonsense. Take the immense white lead flustry of Brooklyn, for example; that is something that is near home and may be freely inquired into by those persons who are sceptical about the salutary elects of protection. Why, the competition has become so harp that the returns on the capital invested in his industry amount to only a small per cent annually and the difference in the price of domestic white lead an the foreign article, less the tariff, represents the exth wages paid to the American workmen.

SHALL IT BE CREATED IN THIS CITY! DR. ROOSA HEARTILY APPROVES PRESIDENT BAR-

NARD'S SUGGESTIONS - PRINCIPAL 6 50

they thought, it was not needed, while a post-graduate or a real university was needed then and it opinion in needed now. Some of the men who retired could have worked very hard for the development of a university, had not their plans been defeated. Such men were D. Willis James and Morris K. Jesup." GRATIFIED AT DR. BARNARD'S POSITION.

"It is extremely gratifying to me to find that so eminent an educator as President Barnard, ten years later, refterates, almost word for word, the arguments used by those of us who were then in favor of creating a real university. Nothing that has occurred since in the development of the undergraduate deand vice-chancellor, has modified my opinion that the council then lost its great opportunity of making for New-York what the necessity of things will surely compel New-York to have some day. Indeed, it is already established here, but unorganized. There are 4,000 men studying medicine here every year; 500 law; the number of those studying journalism cannot be estimated; in art there are close to a thousand, and probably 600 more are attached to science. and to theology, say 400. What city in this country can present any such statistics of university attendas these? Yet the facilities are very incomplete. and there is not one-half done that ought to be done. If Columbia College will further the University of New-York, a great day in educational matters will dawn upon us soon. But if I were to assume the role of a prophet, I would predict that many of the academic departments of Columbia College, like those academic departments of the University, will bitterly contest this new departure as unwisely as did their brethren in the University. But the plan only needs thorough discussion to be finally accepted by all intelligent well-wishers of education in New-York.

"Howard Crosby, the former chancellor of the university, was the real originator of the plan to organize a university, and he was supported by John Taylor Johnson, the Hon. William B. MacCloy and William R. Martin. All three were alomni of the academical departments, but they were unable to find any support among the graduates of those departments or among the professors. The late Professor John W. Draper for a time approved of the plan, but was finally induced to take a different view of it. The present chancellor, Dr. John Hall, with Charles Butler, preident of the council, and the late Aaron J. Vanderpoel, were generally instrumental in having the report of the committee reconsidered and finally defeated.

OPPOSED TO THE CHANGE AT COLUMBIA. John S. White, head master of the Berkeley School, who is looked upon as a strong opponent of the proposition to abolish the undergraduate department of Columbia College, said to the reporter:

affair and a successful one. The large mansion and ample grounds devoted to the school were througed nard that the undergraduate department of Columbia with the pupils and their parents and friends, and College should be discontinued and the college be everything went "merry as a marriage bell." The made purely a university hereafter, will be received les within the reach of Columbia College. It is not my province to make any criticism upon the board of eminent trustees of Columbia, or upon its worthy president, who has just resigned his great trust. Both have always had the best interests of the college at heart and labored carnestly for its advancement, but it does not seem as if they had labored in harmony or quite to the same purpose.

"The reason why the college has not flourished,

"The reason why the college has not flourished, except as a local institution, is perfectly clear from the point of view of the preparatory teacher. The students appear to be made up of three distinct classes. First, those whose parents cannot afford to send them away from home to college and who must, therefore, keep them here if they are to attend college at all. And this class comprises the best students in the institution, around, those here whose students in the institution; second, those boys whose fathers do not dare to send them away from home for fear of the temptations to which they would be subjected if left to their own guidance in such col-leges as Harvard. Vale or Princeton; third, those whose fathers are either graduates of Columbia or warm friends of the institution, and who send their boys to columbia from motives of college association and parriotism. This class is the smallest at Columbia, while it is by far the largest at the other colleges I have mentioned. The reason for this fact and for the small size of the classes at Columbia lies just here: no sensible father, who lives either in the city or the country at a distance from New-York, is going to send his boy here to be placed in a day-school and live in a boarding-house, with no supervision by the college authorities, and subjected to all the temptations of the city without the slightest direction as to his home-life. And yet, opposed to this objection, are these amazing advantages: Newthis objection, are these amazing advantages: New-York to-day can be fairly considered the centre of intellectual life in America. There are magnificent libraries, superb collections of pictures and other works of art, miscenins of natural history, and here are given, through the winter, the finest, presentations of the works of the great musical composers. In short, the most powerful educating influences are present to a greater degree in New-York City than anywhere else in the country.

A RADICAL SUGGESTION MADE. "With these opportunities for intellectual improve-ment, it lies within the power of the Columbia twotees to build up as influential and important a college to say the least, as Harvard or Yale or Princeton can ever become. The solution of the whole question lies merely in moving the undergraduate depart-ment up into Westchester County, say twelve miles from the present college buildings, and erecting there suitable dormitories, for the students, buildings for recitations, laboratories; in short, building there a for recitations, laboratories; in short, building there a coilege where the students would be under the control of the faculty, and where facilities for out-door sports and a suitable gymnasium could be readily provided. No loss would ensue for every one of the buildings now owned by the college is needed for the higher schools of the university. A magnificent college of the very best material in America would grow speedily from this new departure and it would be the merest nonsense to claim, as some too conservative opponent may immediately suggest, that the college has not the means with which to carry out this important movement. It is safe to say that the wealthy friends of columbia are only awaiting an opportunity to lend their hand to the accomplishment of such a mighty good as this would be to the college and the community.

good as this would be to the college and the community.

"The statement made by Dr. Barnard as to the number in each thousand which a city o dinastly afferds in the way of students is best set aside by the mero consideration that there are to-day more New York students in colleges outside of New-York than would students in colleges outside of New-York than would still columbia College twice over. To give up the undergraduate department of a great institution like this would not only be a crime against society and the better instincts of an intelligent community, but it would destroy at once the most important feeder to the graduate schools of the university. In fact, I believe it would imperit the success of those schools, at least for many years to come, as it would destroy confidence in the foresight and sagacity of the trustees."

SHOROLA GLEN AND GREENWOOD LAKE. Shohela Glen, with its wonderful cascades, waterfalls, grottees and other attractions, drew a large number from grottoes and other attractions, are a large number from New York yesterday. Every excursion to this popular resort indicates the fact that it is on the highroad to suc-cess. Greenwood Lake was treated to an after-dinner ex-cursion, which, in theatrical parlance, "caught the popular idea," and drew a good-sized party. Popular excursions will leave the city next Sunday morning, for Shehola and

THE BURNING QUESTION: AFTER BLAINE,

WHOT

ROBERT LINCOLN'S MISSION TO BLAINE. Chleago dispatch to the Boston Herald.

NORN REARTHLY APPROVES PRESIDENT RABNAME'S SUGGESTORS—PRINCIPAL
WHITH OPPOSES IT.

Dr. D. B. S. John Roos is Keely interested in
the plan of President Barnard, as told in last Sunday's Tribune for making Columbia College a postgraduate university and abandoning the undergradundergraduate department. It has be It Roosa's hearty approval.
This is what he said to a Tribune reporter about it
and the earlier movement in the same direction in the
University of the City of New York:

"The president Barnard, and perhaps
some of the trustees of Columbia College, to make it
a presidential possibility. His second point,
as of the trustees of Columbia College, to make it
a presidential possibility. His second point,
as one of the trustees of Columbia College, to make it
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some stream of the partner of the college, to make it
a presidential interest for me hocasis
some stream of the partner of the college, to make it
as readers of The Tribune, with others interested in
the subject. New York:

We will not be one which Mr. Lincoln will feel like
as a readers of the tribune, with others interested in
the subject, will remember, a very carnosis controversy
was carried on in the press at that time,
in regard to this subject. The cry was rated against
the committee of the council of the Meet York will not be
the subject, will remember, a very carnosis controversy
was a rander of the subject. The cry was rated to a region of the council of the Meet York will not be
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THE SITUATION FAVORS INDIANA.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

As the logic of events points to the nomination of a Western man, and to Indiana as the State which ought to furnish the candidate, it is a fortunate omen of success that she is able to furnish one who so completely meets the requirements of the situation. SOUTHERN DELEGATES SHOULD HAVE A VOICE.

Form The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The Southern Republicans have all the rights of Republicans of any sections. The fact that they are substantially disfranchised does not exclude them. There is a great wrong to be redressed. Sherman is the one man they all know to be a great Republican statesman, and to have been always true to them, and to be a candidate for the Presidency. They are naturally for him. Their support is honorable, and there is no discount.

EVINCING AWE OF THE WHITE PLUME. From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

With a red bandanna at the front of the Democratic hosts, and no white plume leading the Republicans, it is easy to see where the victory will alight.

A GLORIOUS CHANCE FOR NEW-JERSEY.

From The Trenton Gazette.

There is no question in the minds of sagacious New-Jersey Republicans that Mr. Phelps would make a strong and popular candidate. He would sweep New-Jersey with a perfect whirlwind of enthusiasm, and he is as strong in New-York and Connecticut as any man who can be named. His character and carver would stand out in clear and unbiemisned brightness under fire, and his ability is transcendent and unquestioned. tioned.

The New-Jersey delegates should urge these points

The New-Jersey delegates should are with force and effect, and not permit a false mode or petty jealousy, or anything else, to stand in way of securing this prize for New-Jersey. The treems ripe for a son of this old, faithful, illustric original state to occupy the White House.

THE GREAT ARGUMENT FOR DEPEW.

From The Albany Journal.

There is a deep-seated and well-considered conviction in the minds of these who best understand the political situation in this country that the election this year will be decided, as it was in 1880 and 1884, by the electoral vote of the State of New-York. And where is the man around whose standard the Republicans, reinforced by many thousands of truly independent voters, would raily more promptly or enthusiastically than they would around that of Chauncey Mitchell Depow! Against such a candidate the obstinate, philegmatic and thotonghly selfish leader of the Democratic hosts could make no headway, nor over him could be obtain any advantage.

ALGER STEADILY GAINING GROUND.

From The Detroit Tribune.

Unless appearances are singularly deceiving General Alger's candidacy is gaining in strength and proportions every day, and gaining rapidly. It certainly looks now as though his prospects for a nomination were much better than those of any other candidate. From the first his "boom" has had a steady, substantial, healthy growth. He has had no set-backs anywhere, has found no bitter antagonisms. The record of his public and private life has been read by many thousands of people, and applicated and commended by all who have read it. Sagacious, farseeing Republicars have studied him and his record and have said "Alger is the man."

DEMOCRATS LOOKING FOR BLAINE.

The Philadelphia Times. From the Fallacetpina Titles.

A careful survey of the present situation in Republican politics affords no ground to change the opinion expressed so long ago as the beginning of May, that Mr. Blaine, in spite of his numerous declinations, is still the most natural candidate and the most probable choice of the Convention at Chicago.

THE CARDS IN ALGER'S HANDS.

Washington gossip in The Baltimore Sun.

Late to-night I met one of the best posted politicians in the Republican party. He was a Senator for twalve years, and his associations are all most prominent. He said: "Do not mention my name now, but you can do so ton days hence. I give you they you can do so ton days hence. I give you they prediction that Alger, of Michigan, will be the nondinee. The cards are all in his hands, and only the worst kind of playing will lose the game. Blaine intends will never go to sherman. It is between Allison and Alger, and the latter has all the advantages."

SUNDAY AT THE STATE CAMP AT PEEKSKILL. Peelshill, N. Y., June 17.—The operations of the lay at the State Camp began after breakfast. The mon were put through their various exercises. They were marched in companies across the big green, right backgagain, then criss-cross, and around through company's streets. After awhile the officers let up

on them and they got a breathing spell.

At 11 o'clock Chaplain J. Oramel Peck held divine services under the big trees. Dr. Peck preached a sermon on "Providing for Honest Things." Just on the outskirts of the camp is the large Young Men's Christian Association tent. It is under the care of P. F. Carruthers, of a School of Christian Workers, Springfield, Mass. His assistant is E. A. Flint.

About \$12,000 has been spent in improving the camp. The mate streets have been filled in with stones, gutters have been laid and the streets graded. More improvements are needed, in order to perfect the system of drainage. The officer of the day was Captain John J. Dixon. The officers of the guard were First Lieutenaut L. W. Pettebone, of the 42d Separate Company, and Second Lieutenant Charles W. Briggs, Company K. 14th Regiment.

A YOUNG GIRL DRAWNED ON AN EXCURSION. Miss Katle Anies, age sixteen, of No. 102 Hancock-ove. Jersey City Heights, fell overboard from the iron steamboat Sirius at Hobeken last night. She had been steamboat Sirius at Houselen are induced and as one had occur spending the day at Coney. Island with a party of friends and, although every effort was made to rescue the un-fortunate girl, she was not saved and her body was not recovered. The utmost excitement prevailed and sov-eral of her female friends fainted.

THE WEATHNER REPORT. GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS-FOR 24 HOURS.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—For New-England New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, light to fresh variable winds, alightly warmer, fair weather, TRIBUNE LOCAL OSSERVATIONS.



In the diagram a continuous line abows the barometer fluctuations yesteriar, as observed as the United States Signal Service station at this city. The disabes indicate the temperature noted at Hudnut's pharmacs, 218 Broadway. TRIBUSE OFFICE, June 18, 1 a. m .- Generally fair weather

prevailed yesterday, the humbilty being 64. The temperature ranged between 72° and 80°, the average (78%) being τ_a ° higher than on the corresponding daythar year, and 4%° higher than on Saturday. In and near this city to-day there will probably be alightly warner, fair weather.

If it was possible to go through life without once taking a cold, many of the miner and not a few of the mere serious ills of life would be avoised. But since it is idle

to hope for so happy an exemption, it is well to remember that Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is a sure ourative for coughs and colds, astama and bronchitis,

Kinney Bros.' Special Favours. Turrant's Soltsor Aperiout aids digestion and regulat MARRIED

MARRIED.

CHANLER-RIVES-On Thursday, June 14, 183% at Castle Hill, Albemaric Courty, Virginia, by the Rev. E. Goodwin, John Armstrone Chanler to Amelia, eldost daughter of Alfred Landon and S. C. Rives.

LAMB-CONDIE-On Saturday, June 16, 1888, At the restdence of her father, by the Rev. Howard Creeby, B. D., Ellis, daughter of James Condie, to Charles H. Lamb, all of this city.

of this city.

STURGIS—SHARPLESS—On Thursday morning, the 14th of June, at St. Paul's Church, Chestenham, Pann... by the Rev. E. W. Appleten, D. D., Robert Sturgis to Marton, only daughter of the late Henry H. G. Sharpless, of "The Laburnuma," Chelten Hills.

ZABRISKIE—GRAY—At St. John's Memorial Chapel, Cambridge, Mass., on Thursday, June 14, by the bride's Inther, cassisted by the Rev. William Lawrence, Sarah, danghter of the Eev. George Z. Gray. D. D., to George Zabriskie.

city:
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the
fine-ral services at her late residence, No. 35 West 56th-st,
on Monday morning next, at half-past ten o'clock.
Interment at Woedlawn.
Kindly out flowers.

MILLER-At Morristown, N. J., Friday evening, 15th inst., aged 84 years, Mary Macculloch, widow of Hon. Jacob W. Miller. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, at 5:15 eral services at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, at 5:15 lock, Monday evening, 18th inst. SCHARFENBERG-At Rye Beach' N'H. June 16, Nina Scharfenberg, youngest daughter of William and Cornelia Schuyler Scharfenberg, of this city.

Schrifer Schaffelnerg, of this city.

SOUTHARD—At Hot Springs, N. C., Saturday, June 16, James Robertson, son of Emilie and William D. Southard, est, of Peckskill, N. 7.

Notice of Tuneral hereafter.

WESTERVELT—On Saturday morning, June 16, 1838, as his late residence, Ithaca, N. Y., John C. Westervelt, citiest son of John Westervelt, of Brooklys, N. Y.

Special Notices.

Edgar S. Allien, Auctioneer. ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION OF HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE, the property of CHARLES TISCH.

MANUFACTURER AND DESIGNER,

AT NO. 14 EAST 15TH-ST., THIS (MONDAY), JUNE 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., and continuing every day at same hour until completed.

The stock comprises a superb assortment of DRAWING-KOOM SUITS,
RECEPTION SUITS,
CABINETS IN VARIOUS WOODS,
DINING-ROOM SUITS,
BEDROOM SUITS,
HALL AND LIBRART FURNITURE,
SPECIAL DESIGNS IN WICKER,
ODD AND QUALINT CHAIRS,
TODD AND QUALINT CHAIRS,
FANCY DESCRIPTION,
FANCY DECURATED ROCKERS IN MANY STYLES,
A large assortment of
Decorative Novelines, in fact, everything conceivable for

EXHIBITION NOW READY. N. B .- Goods packed and shipped to the country.

Bangs & Co., 739 and 741 Broadway. will sell at auction

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

Jone 18, 19 and 20, and o'clock,
a large and missellaneous-collection of

BOOKS,

Historical Works, Travels, Americans, Illustrated Works,

Classical Literature and

LAW BOOKS,

many in the bindings. will sell at auction

Established 1878. Ladies going abroad or to the country for the summer, or those who prefer buying to the risk and trouble of making properties &c., will be well to send their ogders early for MCELRATIOS

HOME-MADE PRESERVED. BRANDIED.

CANNED AND SPICED FRUITS PURE RED CURRANT JELLY A S PURE RED CURRARY June.

Pullies, Jams, Pickies and Mince Meats.

Everything put up in glass. Goods stored until Fall. For prices, references, &c., Saidress SARAH S. McELRATH, SS3 Degraw-at.

Erooklyn, N. Y.

Securus Judicat ORBIS TERRARUM."

APOLLINARIS. APOLLINARIS. "THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS." The filling at the Apoillaaris Spring during the year 1867

11,894,000 BOTTLES. Of all grocers, druggists and mineral water dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. T. M. Stewart. Carpet Cleaning Works. 326 7TH-AVE. Send for circulars. Tel. Call 126-21st.st.

"To Mothers,"
Mgs, f Winslow's Sooriing Syrup, for Children Teething, softens the gams, reduces inflammatios, allays all paid, cures wind colio and diarraisa. Treatr-ave conts a betile.

Post Office Notice.

Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.

Lotters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending June 23, will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY-At 3 n. m. for Belize, Puerto Certez, and Guatemala, per steamship City of Baltas, from New-Orleans.

MONDAY—At 13 n. m. for Belize, Paerto Cottes, and Guatemala per steamship City of Dalias, frem New-Orieans.

TUESDAY—At 10:30 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Ema, via Southampton and Bremen; at 11 a. m. for the Bahama Islands and Hayti (except Port-au-Prince) per steamship Alene (letters for Savanilla, d.c., must be directed "per Alene").

WEDNESDAY—At 10 a. m. for Central America and South Pacific ports per steamship Newport, via Aspliwali, (letters for Guatemain must be directed "per Newport") at 10:30 a. m. for Ireland, per steamship Genmanic, via Queenstown (letters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Newmanic, via Queenstown (letters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Saale,"); at 10:30 a. m. for the Netherland, via Amsterdam, per steamship Rasie, via Southampton and Bremen (letters for Ireland must be directed "per P. Caland"); at 10:30 a. m. for the Netherland, via Amsterdam, per steamship P. Caland (letters must be directed "per P. Caland"); at 10:30 a. m. for Berlium direct, per steamship Belgeniand, via Antwerp (letters must be directed "per P. Caland"); at 10:30 a. m. for Turk's Island and Hayti, per steamship Haytien Republic.

THURSDAY—At 11 a. m. for the Bahama Islands and Jamaica, per steamship Alps; at 11 a. m. for Venezuela and Curacoa, per steamship Valencias; at 1 p. m. for Germonds, per steamship Palack Prince, from Newport News (letters for other Mexican States must be directed "per Black Prince"); at 8:30 p. m. for Newfoundiand, per steamship Palack Prince, from Newport News (letters for other Mexican States must be directed "per Black Prince"); at 8:30 p. m. for Newfoundiand, per steamer from Halfax; at 6:30 p. m. for Representation of the Restain for 8t. Thomas, for Barbados.

per steamer from Halitax; at 8:30 p. m. for St. PierreMinnelon, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY—At 1 a. m. for Bratil, and the La Plata
countries via Brasil, for St. Thomas, for Barbados,
and for Trinidad and Demerara, via Barbados,
per steamship Allianca, from Newport News (letters for
other Windward Islands smits be directed "per
Allianca"); at 1:30 a. m. for Germany, Austria, Denmark, Fweden, Norway, Russla and Turkey, per steamship Fulda, via Bromen (lotters for other European countries, via Southampton, must be directed "per Fulda");
at 1:00 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Portugal, per steamship La Boutgozne, via Havre; at 1:30
a. m. for the Netherlands, via Rotterdam, per steamship
Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per Rotterdam");
at 1 p. m. for St. Croix and St. Thomas via
St. Croix also for Windward Islands direct, per steamship Burnley; at 1 p. m. for Sectiand direct, per steamship Burnley; at 2 p.m. for Sectiand direct, per steamship Crock also for Windward Islands direct, per steamship Crock also for Windward Islands direct, per steamship Burnley; at 1 p. m. for Sectiand direct, per steamship Burnley; at 2 p.m. for Europe, per steamship Umbria,
via Queenstown.

SUNDAY—At 8 a. m. for Pregress, per steamship Mexber, via Hawana (letters for other Mexicon States must be
directed "per Mexico: at 3 p. m. for Truxillo, per
steamship Stroma, from New-Oriesan, at 3 p. m. for Costa.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Fothall, from NewOriesan.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship fothall, from NewOriesan.

Orieans.

alis for China and Japan, per s.s. City of Bio de Janetro (from San Francisco), close here June *34, at 4:30 n. m. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Trople Bird from San Francisco close nere June *24, at 4:50 p. m. Mails for Australia. New Zealand, Hawatian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa (from San Francisco), close here June *24, at 4:30 p. m. (or on arrival success), close here June *24, at 4:30 p. m. (or on arrival Samoan York of steamship Auranis, with British mails for Australia). Mails for Cuba by rail to Tampa, Pla., and thence by steamer, via Key Weet, Fla., close at this office daily at 2:30 a. m.

The schedule of closing of Trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their miniterrupted overland transit to Sau Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched those the same day.

Post Office, New-York, June 15, 1888.